

The diagram illustrates the control and signal processing of a disk drive. At the top, a disk (DK) is shown with a central hole (CG) and a track (1-2). A read/write head (12) is positioned over the disk surface. A pre-amplifier (2) receives signals from the head (12) and outputs a signal (PP) to a signal processing circuit (9). The signal processing circuit (9) also receives a feedback signal (RE) from the head (12) and outputs a signal (DC) to a DAC (10). The DAC (10) outputs a signal (AC) to an LPF (11), which then outputs a signal (OUT). The signal processing circuit (9) is connected to a micro-computer (14) via a control line (CL). The signal processing circuit (9) also outputs a signal (PC) to a spindle controller (18). The spindle controller (18) outputs a signal (TQ) to a tracking equalizer (3). The tracking equalizer (3) outputs a signal (FE) to a focus equalizer (17). The focus equalizer (17) outputs a signal (FD) to a track controller (15). The track controller (15) outputs a signal (TD) to a carriage controller (16). The carriage controller (16) outputs a signal (CD) to a servo driver (7). The servo driver (7) consists of four inverters (7a, 7b, 7c, 7d) that output signals (SDD, CDD, TDD, FDD) to the disk drive. The disk drive also includes a disk motor (8) and a disk (DK).

FIG. 2

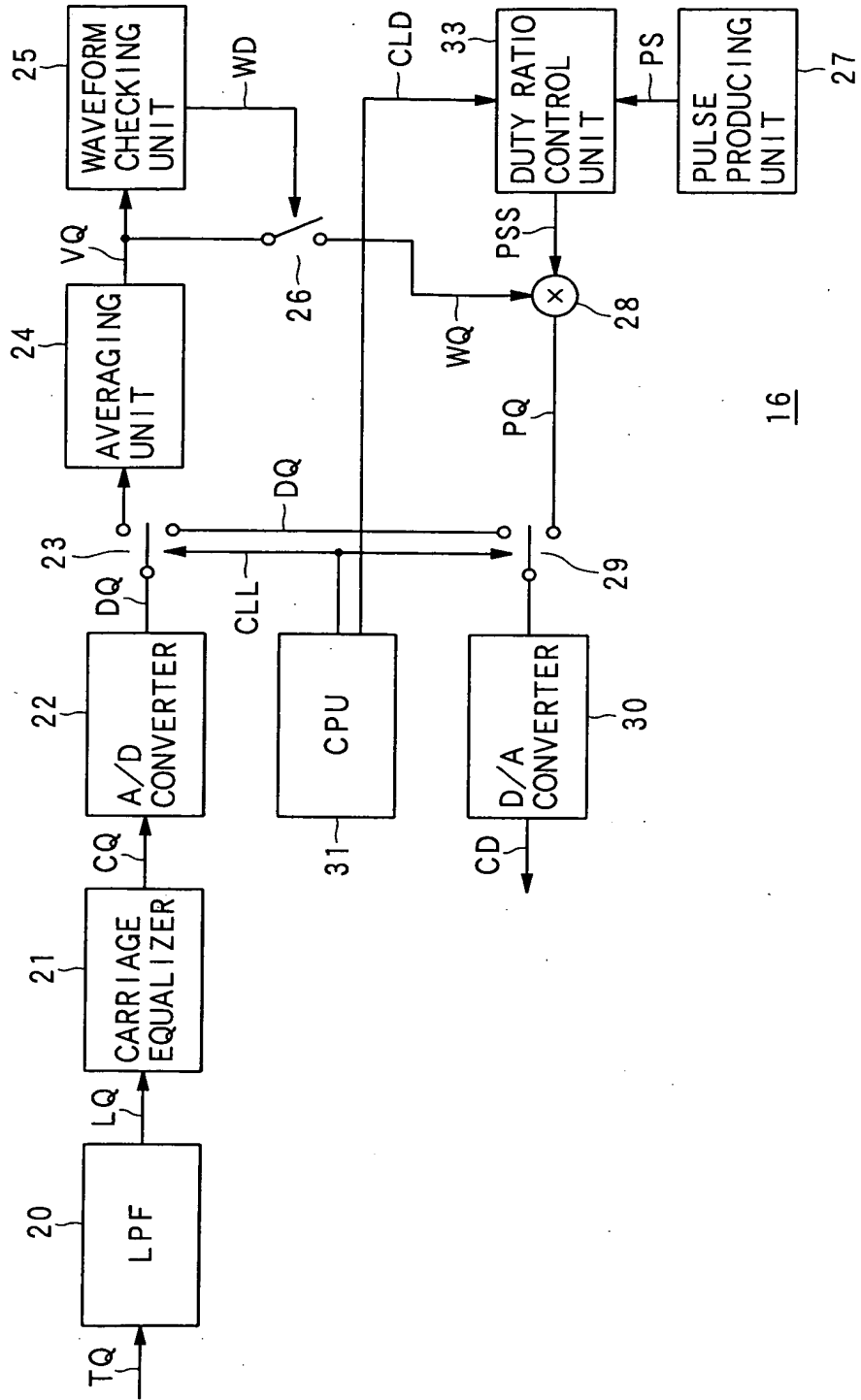


FIG. 3

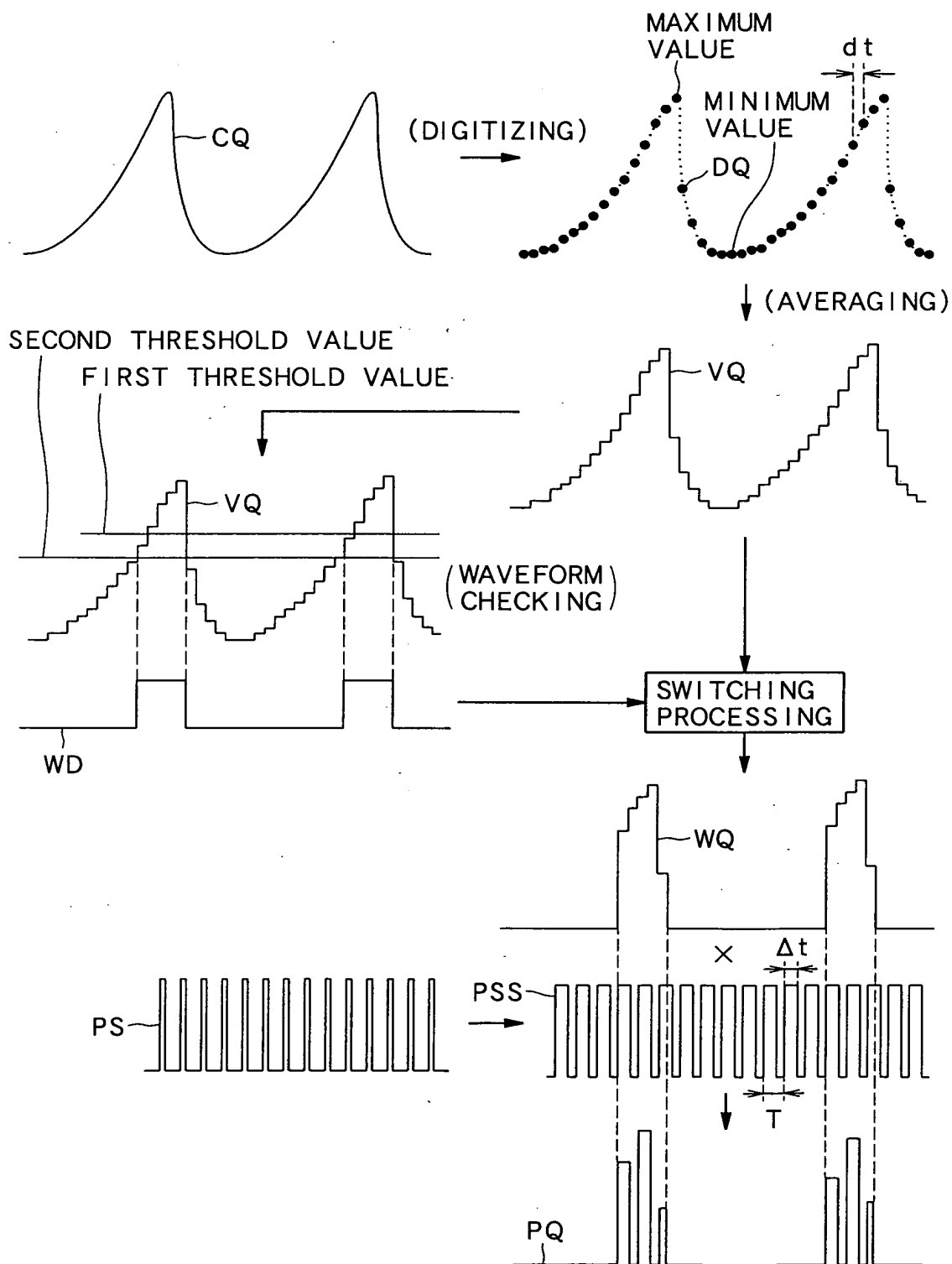


FIG. 4



FIG. 5

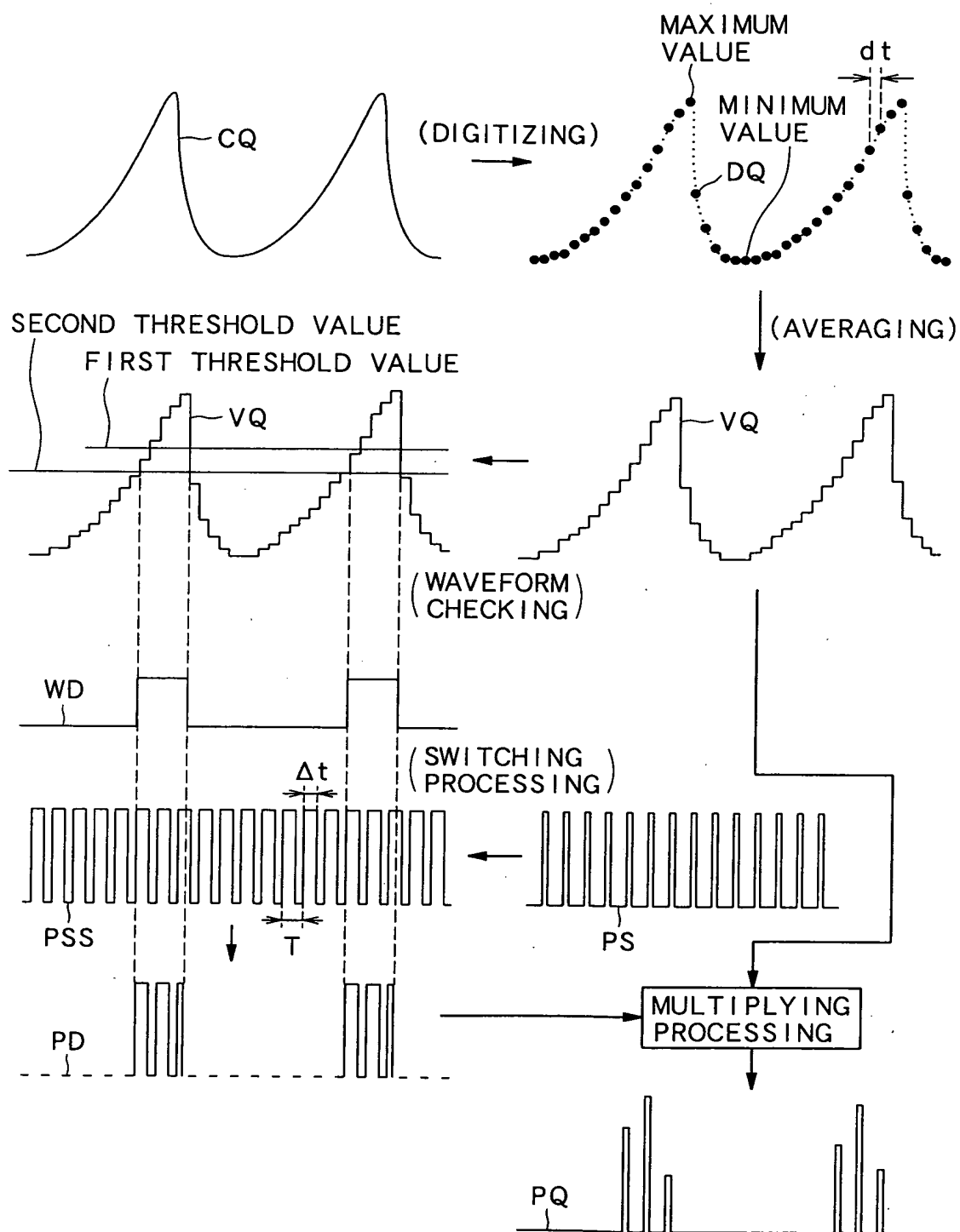


FIG. 6

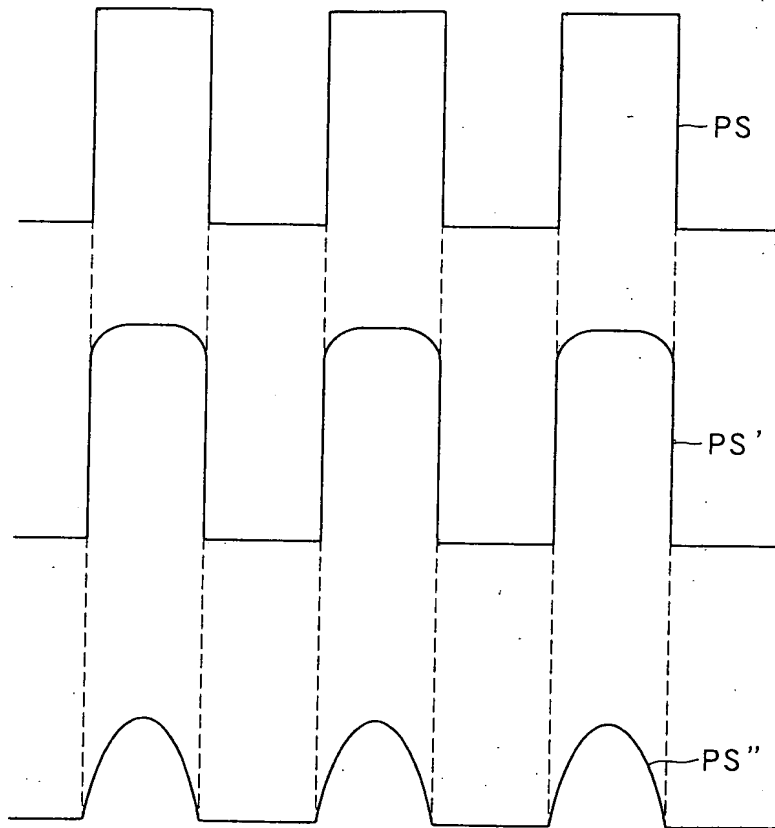


FIG. 7A
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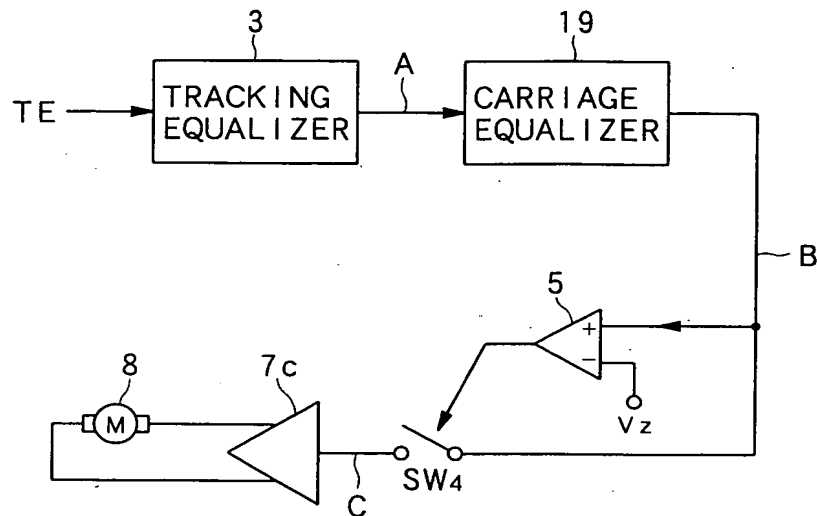


FIG. 7B
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